

MAYOR AINSIE IS SHARPLY CENSURED BY THE GRAND JURY

Lacks Essential Qualities to Be Director of Police Department.

REMOVAL OF SHERRY AS CHIEF IS RECOMMENDED

Head of Department Under Influence of Gamblers, Says Report.

MANY POLICEMEN INDICTED

Dismissal of Captain Pollock for Interference Habits Is Favored.

Sternly rebuking Mayor George Ainsie, the official head of the Richmond Police Department, in that he "has no shown discreet judgment in the management of the Police Department, nor in the appointment of the present chief," and pointing out that he "lacks those qualities which are requisite for the proper management of the Police Department," recommending the removal of Chief of Police C. A. Sherry, "for the good of the Police Department, and in the interest of the city," the grand jury returned its verdict in the case of Mayor Ainsie, after a hearing of three days.

Chief Sherry's Name Heads List of Offenders

Heading the list of offenders are the names of Chief of Police C. A. Sherry, Captain George E. Pollock, purchasing agent for the Police Department, Detective Sergeant L. C. Bertucci, and Bicycle Policeman C. A. Strain, whom the grand jury recommended be dismissed from the police force.

Described as being the leader of the denizens of the underworld, in that he had gathered around him a large number of coterie of offenders and coached young men to "take a short cut to a fortune or the penitentiary," H. L. Rogers, alias Lewis Rogers, alias H. McGuire, has seven indictments returned against him. One of these indictments is for a felony, while the remaining six are true bills for misdemeanors.

Members of the Police Department and private citizens who are indicted for violations of the prohibition law are: Former Policeman F. S. Waller, Policeman L. C. Cousins, Policeman Joseph H. Ridgeway, M. S. Angle, special detective for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway; Policeman J. W. King, former Policeman F. L. Hankey, Policeman F. S. Rosquet, Policeman P. A. Belmont, former Policemen C. H. Deskins and W. H. Buntin.

LENAHAN BLAMED FOR MUTILATION OF EVIDENCE

In reporting upon the mutilation of the Lenahan evidence which was entrusted to the care of Walter Christian, clerk of the Hustings Court, the grand jury arrived at the conclusion that this evidence to which only Walter Christian and William Breeden had lawful access had been out of their custody for several hours and that the handwriting on the mutilated evidence "was that of P. J. Lenahan." Furthermore, the grand jury recommended that since Ben Jacobs, who all during the investigation has been a faithful and invaluable aid, and since he had promised to reform, that Governor Davis be requested to remove the jail sentence which he is now facing as a result of having been convicted for a violation of the prohibition law.

In returning its report the members of the grand jury did not show any leniency to the present Chief of Police, Chief Sherry was appointed Chief of Police directly upon the removal of former Chief of Police R. B. Sowell, who was removed from office by Mayor Ainsie on May 23 for "grave indiscretion and infirmity of judgment" from a one occupying the high office of Chief of Police.

One of the outstanding recommendations of the grand jury was that the frequent postponements of trials in the courts of this city should be stopped. The jurors did not hesitate to say that these postponements militated against the efficiency of the Police Department and the probability of securing convictions of violators of the law. Moreover, the report urged the imposition of jail sentences, lest the gravity of such offense may be taken as trifling by violators of the law.

MORALITY OF CITY IS AT LOW EBB

Asserting that from the testimony before the jury the morality of the city is at a low ebb, the jury directly accused the present chief of having been in part at least the cause of this state of affairs. According to the members, the record of C. A. Sherry, who is the chief of the Police Department, did not justify nor warrant his promotion to the office of chief. A large majority of the illegal houses known to exist are located in the First District. It is the opinion of the grand jury that had he displayed, while captain, the proper energy in the performance of his duties, present conditions would not exist.

"It is in evidence that Sherry, while captain of the First District, sent an officer to advise the proprietors of a certain place that they had been reported as having liquor and that the

(Continued on Third Page.)

Outstanding Features of Grand Jury Report

Mayor Ainsie—"Lacks those qualities which are requisite for the proper management of the Police Department."

Chief of Police Sherry—"We recommend his removal for the good of the service." No liquor found after he notified alleged bootlegger that his place would be searched. "Under malign influence of promoters of illegal gaming."

Captain George E. Pollock—"Habit of interference and conduct unbecoming an officer." Removal recommended.

Detective Sergeant L. C. Bertucci—"Frequenting gambling houses and participating in gambling." Removal recommended.

H. L. Rogers—Ex-convict with notorious record, alias Lewis Rogers, alias H. McGuire, Ring leader of criminals. Surrounded by coterie of young men coached to "try his short cut to fortune or to the penitentiary." Seven indictments.

Policeman C. A. Strain—Makes affidavit counseling self of being in collusion with bootleggers. Removal recommended.

P. S. Waller—Hauling liquor to Price's farm in city's care. Skipped to parts unknown.

Men indicted—Policemen F. M. Rosquet, J. W. King, P. A. Belmont, L. C. Cousins, E. C. Kidd, Joseph H. Ridgeway, Former Policemen C. H. Deskins, F. L. Hankey, "Monte" S. Angle, special detective for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and W. H. Buntin.

P. J. Lenahan—Juggling evidence against him which was seized when his place was raided.

Ben Jacobs—Recommended that prison sentence be remitted because of service in investigation.

MAYOR AINSIE DECLINES TO COMMENT ON REPORT

Chief Sherry Says Charges Are False, and That He Will Fight Removal.

MAGNIFICENT, SAYS PETERS

Captain Pollock Points to His Record, and Offers to Face Charges at Proper Time—Sowell's Friends Regard Report as Vindication.

When questioned last night as to what action he would take in light of the report of the special grand jury, Mayor Ainsie declined to make any statement on the ground that he had not read the report closely or given the recommendations mature consideration. When pressed for his decision as to the status of the members of the Police Department indicted by the grand jury and those recommended for dismissal, he said:

"Of course the men indicted will be suspended. As for the men recommended for dismissal, I have not yet arrived at any conclusion. I do not know whether the recommendations mean the institution of ouster proceedings or not. I have nothing to say until I confer with Judge Richardson in the morning."

Commissioner of Prohibition J. Sidney Peters said last night that he did not think it necessary nor expedient for him to make a statement. Said Dr. Peters: "I have no comment to make. However, I do think that the grand jury has done magnificent work, and is entitled to the gratitude of all the citizens."

CHIEF SHERRY WILL FIGHT "UNTIL HE FREEZES OVER"

Chief of Police Sherry, in a terse and red-hot denial, made clear his position. Chief Sherry was reached over the telephone at his home, and said: "Every charge against me is false. I am not guilty of a thing, and will fight it out to a finish, until I freeze over to skating ice."

Commonwealth's Attorney Wise made it plain that he did not intend to shirk his duty in the slightest, however disagreeable it might prove. "I will proceed, if necessary and incidental to my office, in any matter to a finish. I will do my full duty," he said.

Captain George E. Pollock, secretary and purchasing agent for the Police Department, although reticent at first, consented to make a statement, making his position clear.

"I have no criticism to make of the action of the grand jury, for after years I have occupied my present responsible position, and during that time more than 35,000,000 has passed through my hands. I have always endeavored to do my duty efficiently and promptly, and am ready to face any charge at any time by any man before any tribunal."

SOWELL'S FRIENDS REGARD REPORT AS HIS VINDICATION

Former Chief of Police J. R. B. Sowell reiterated his former statements and emphasized the position taken by him as Chief of Police. "I look at matters as I did formerly. I have nothing to say." However, it is known that his numerous friends are jubilant over what they claim to be a complete vindication.

At present there is much discussion as to the status of the men recommended by the grand jury for dismissal. There is a dispute as to whether the report of the grand jury in these cases was meant to be the beginning of suits of ouster proceedings or merely as advice for the guidance of the Mayor.

In the event that these recommendations take the form of ouster proceedings, well-informed people assert that it is logical that these men will be suspended until they either prove their innocence or are found guilty in court. If these recommendations are merely intended as advice to the Mayor for his conduct of the Police Department, of which he is the official head, it remains to be seen to what extent

(Continued on Third Page.)

CHARTER ELECTION SET FOR AUGUST 6

Judge Richardson Fixes Date When Voters Will Pass on Council's Plan.

ADMINISTRATORS TO FIGHT "Ins" Will Launch Campaign Shortly Against Ratification of Reform Measure.

August 6 was designated yesterday by Judge D. C. Richardson, in the Hustings Court, as the date for the holding of the special election in Richmond to ratify or reject the charter changes adopted by the City Council early this year, and later approved by the General Assembly, which provide for the abolition of the Administrative Board and other radical changes in the governmental system of the city. It is expected that the fight on the new plan will be opened in the next few days, for it is known that forces friendly to the board have planned a vigorous campaign to "kill" the reform movement.

The Council's plan became a law last Friday, subject to ratification by the voters of the city, ninety days after the final adjournment of the Legislature, and Judge Richardson was so advised at once. After having the matter under consideration since that time, the court yesterday fixed August 6 as the date for the election. The special election could not be called within less than thirty days from the time it became a law. If the plan is adopted by the voters, it will become effective January 1, 1919.

There will be no muddying the waters in Richmond's fight for municipal reforms, for it is known that no action on the "City Hall" petition will be taken until after the voters of the city have considered the Council's plan.

Commissioner Graham B. Hobson, of the Administrative Board, who sponsored the petition, considered the matter proceedings last week to force action by the Council, but abandoned this plan at this time, and the Council will be permitted to take up the matter at its pleasure.

CITY HALL PETITION MAY DIE WITH COUNCIL

In event that the Council's plan is adopted, and in many circles an overwhelming vote in favor of it is predicted, there is little likelihood that the "City Hall" petition will ever be considered, because the voters will have decided that they favor the abolition of the Administrative Board, and the petition will also have died, in all probability, with the present Council, which goes out of existence August 31.

The Civic Association of Richmond, which has fought for several years for municipal reforms, will prepare its campaign in support of the Council's plan at once, it was stated yesterday. While this association had advocated more radical changes than are contained in the law now to be ratified by the voters, it has fallen in line and will support the Council's plan as a long step in advance over the present system.

The ballots to be used in the election shall state the object, the law providing as follows:

"To ratify or reject the proposed amendments to the charter of the city of Richmond, authorized by an act of the General Assembly, and below the following propositions in the order here set forth:

"For Amendments" and "Against Amendments."

The voter shall draw a line through the proposition he does not wish to vote for, leaving the other unscratched.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD TO BE ABOLISHED

The charter plan provides for the abolition of the Administrative Board, and a general regrouping of all departments of the city government. The plan will centralize the administration of the city's affairs, it is asserted, and materially reduce the operating costs of the municipality.

Replacing the Administrative Board, and the Board of Fire Commissioners, will be a government of six general departments, which in turn will be controlled by an advisory board, of which the Mayor is the chairman. Other members of the board will be composed of representatives of the various departments, and the six general departments are designated as law, finance, public works, public welfare, public utilities and public safety.

At the head of each department there shall be a director, appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Council, with the exception that the directors of law and finance are elected outright by the Council. Under this plan the Police Department and the Fire Department would be placed under the control of the director of public safety, who would probably be a man outside of either of the departments.

The director of public safety will have the appointment of the Chief of Police, and general supervision of both Police and Fire Department.

All officers of the city relating to the collection of moneys and all disbursements would be directly under the control of the director of finance and controller, and much alleged red tape would be eliminated. Similar changes would be made with other departments, and a far more centralized form of government provided, it is claimed. The heads of the departments shall be directly responsible for the managements of their departments and will report directly to the Mayor.

No Change in Bulgarian Policy.

(By Associated Press.) AMSTERDAM, June 24.—No change in Bulgaria's foreign policy is contemplated, Premier Mialoff has declared in an interview in Sofia.

WESTWARD BOUND TRANSPORT SUNK

Victim of Torpedo 700 Miles East of Delaware Capes.

SIXTY-SEVEN MEN MISSING

Have Been Adrift on Atlantic Since June 18—Four Boat-loads Safely Ashore.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, June 24.—Sinking of an allied transport under American charter on June 13 about 700 miles east of the Delaware capes was reported to-day by the Navy Department. The transport had no troops aboard, and was westward bound.

The troopship apparently was not under convoy. The submarine was not seen until a torpedo had struck the ship. Afterwards the submarine arose to the surface and fired nineteen shots into the sinking vessel. When the steamer settled the crew took to the boats, the occupants of four of which, numbering eighty-one men, have been landed. Three boats are missing, and a search is being made for them.

The fact that the British vessel was sunk off the coast led officials to believe that she either had encountered a homebound submarine that had been operating in American waters or else one that was bound here for further raids on shipping. The fact that the sea wolves, which first appeared off the coast late last month, had not been heard from since June 14 caused most officers to hold the first theory.

The last sinkings reported off the coast occurred some ninety miles east of the Virginia capes, and it was argued that in the four days elapsing before the British transport was sent down the submarine would have had ample time to reach the position where the troopship was sunk.

THREE BOATS, CONTAINING SIXTY-SEVEN MEN, MISSING

Members of the crew are missing. The crews of 18 boats from the vessel in seven boats, four of which have been landed. The total rescued so far is given as eighty-one men. Two boat-loads arrived by steamer at New York, one by steamer at Hampton Roads and one by sailing vessel at Bermuda.

Under an agreement with the British Admiralty, the Navy Department is not permitted to announce the name of the vessel sunk. Unofficial reports have reached here from New York that she was the Dwinsk, a British steamer, formerly under the Russian flag. She was of 8,173 tons.

DESERTERS KILL MAN IN CAROLINA BATTLE

About Forty in Rebellion in Ashe County, Near Virginia Border.

(By Associated Press.) RALEIGH, N. C., June 24.—One man has been killed and two deserters, charged with the shooting, are in jail in Ashe County, near the Virginia border, according to reports to the Adjutant-General from W. E. McNeill, chairman of the Ashe County exemption board. About forty deserters, the chairman wired the Adjutant-General, are in rebellion in the county, and the violence followed the attempt on the part of the citizens to make an arrest. Later, two alleged deserters were jailed by the authorities, charged with the shooting. The chairman of the board has wired Washington for soldiers under military direction.

DRAWS WOMAN OVERBOARD

Love-Crazed Negro Drowns, but His Sweetheart Is Saved by

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) FREDERICKSBURG, VA., June 24.—Frank Jackson, a colored deckhand on the steamer Calvert, of the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railroad Company, Sunday, when talking with Blanche Whiting, the colored chambermaid on the steamer, with whom he was in love, was thrown overboard and jumped into the Rappahannock River, dragging her with him. The watchman and others, hearing the commotion, ran to assistance of the pair and succeeded in rescuing the woman. The man sank and was drowned. The woman stated that Jackson was to report home to his wife and the and intend to marry her before he left. She refused to do. Jackson then said: "Well, we will die together." Before she could prevent it, Jackson seized her and jumped into the river, dragging her with him. The river was dragged and the steamer plowed up and down before leaving for Baltimore, but the body has not yet been located.

MUNITION WORKERS STRIKE

Secretary Baker Takes Hand in Controversy at Plant in Bridgeport.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary of War Baker took steps to-night to avert a wholesale strike of workers at the Bridgeport munition works, set for Wednesday.

In a telegram to the leader of the local union, the secretary demanded that there should be no interruption to the vital task of supplying the army with munitions, and there is a veiled hint that drastic steps might be taken by the government to prevent the threatened walkout.

Refusal of the manufacturers to agree to recent government wage awards is responsible for the threatened strike, which, while immediately confined to about 500 workers, is likely to extend to others. It is understood that the workers are in severe tension at Bridgeport to-night for a final decision.

AUSTRIANS FORCED TO QUIT MONTELO

Draft Treaties Between United States and Great Britain Ratified by Senate

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, June 24.—Treaties between the United States and Great Britain for reciprocal operation of army draft laws to the citizens, including Canadians, were ratified to-day by the Senate without a dissenting vote.

British subjects in the United States between twenty and forty-four years of age—the British draft ages—and American citizens in the British empire between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one would be subject to draft under the treaties, but they would be given the option of returning to their own country for service under their own flag.

It is estimated that some 54,000 American citizens in the British empire, including 30,000 in Canada, and 310,000 British subjects in the United States, including 60,000 Canadians, will be affected by the treaties. A new clause inserted in the treaty provides that citizens of signatory nations exempt from the draft at home, such as the Irish, South Africans and Australians, shall not be subject to draft in the country of their foreign residence.

The treaties were signed June 3 by Secretary Lansing and Lord Reading, the British ambassador, after revision to meet objections made by Senators, and will become effective upon exchange of ratifications between the two governments. It is understood that similar draft treaties now are being negotiated between the United States and France, Italy and other of the allied governments.

Ratification of the conventions is made dependent, in a supplementary resolution adopted by the Senate, upon issuance of a proclamation by President Wilson formally announcing that American citizens under twenty-one and over thirty-one years of age are not subject to draft under the United States selective act. This is a technicality to meet British draft laws and to prevent the drafting of Americans resident in the British empire who are below or above the draft ages as fixed by acts of Congress.

Citizens of either country drafted by the other would lose their citizenship by reason of their service, and each government is given the right to issue certificates of exemption to their citizens upon application or otherwise within sixty days after the ratification of the treaties.

The Senate to-day ratified a treaty extending for five years the general arbitration agreement between the United States and Great Britain.

STRIKERS IN VIENNA DEMAND GENERAL PEACE

Ask That Austrian Government Invite Enemy Countries to Enter Negotiations.

LABOR TROUBLES SPREAD

Emperor Withholds Acceptance of Resignations of Cabinet, and Imposition Prevails That Body Will Remain Much as Now Constituted.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, June 24.—Strikers in the various factories at Vienna on Saturday formulated a demand that the Austrian government show itself ready for a general peace and invite the governments of enemy countries to enter into peace negotiations, says a dispatch from The Hague to the Times.

Representatives of the workers submitted the plea to Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

STRIKE HAS BECOME GENERAL IN AUSTRIA

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, June 24.—The Austrian troubles are extending, according to a dispatch from Munich quoting the Neueste Nachrichten of that city. The Vienna Zeit, according to these dispatches, states that the strike has become general.

ONLY SUFFICIENT CORN FOR HALF BREAD RATION

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—Although he has done what has been possible there is only sufficient corn for half a bread ration in Austria, declared Food Minister Paul in an interview with the Vienna correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger. The food department is attempting to make up this deficiency by the use of substitutes, and in addition to 250 grams of beef, two pounds of horse flesh per person will be distributed weekly.

Military mobile kitchens will be used to supply 100,000 persons daily for four weeks with warm meal, consisting of soup, 100 grams of meat and vegetables.

BURIAN DECLARED HE COULD TAKE NO STAND ON GALICIA

(By Associated Press.) AMSTERDAM, June 24.—Discussing events which led up to the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet, a Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, says that Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, took the position that he was unable to make a declaration against the cession of East Galicia, as the Poles demanded, because it was a purely internal affair. Premier von Seydlitz was ready to declare that the partition of Galicia should consist only by constitutional methods, namely, a two-thirds majority in the Reichsrath.

The Poles, however, demanded an express declaration that partition was out of the question, and also demanded a binding promise from the German parties regarding an Austro-Polish solution.

EMPEROR WILL REFUSE CABINET RESIGNATIONS

(By Associated Press.) AMSTERDAM, June 24.—Emperor Charles, a Vienna dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, says, undoubtedly will refuse to accept the resignation of the Von Seydlitz Cabinet, which will remain as constituted except probably for the Polish minister, Herr von Twardowski, who will retire. It is problematical, however, whether Minister von Welsch and Minister of Agriculture, von Berin, will be able to reconcile their differences and work in harmony until autumn.

CHARLES WITHHOLDS HIS DECISION ON RESIGNATIONS

(By Associated Press.) AMSTERDAM, June 24.—Emperor Charles, says a Vienna dispatch, has withheld his decision.

HOWARD COFFIN QUIZZED

Former Head of Aircraft Board Examined by Charles E. Hughes and Assistant Attorney-General.

EFFORT TO CRUSH ARMIES OF ITALY ENDS IN FAILURE

Italians Press Back Invaders All Along Piave River.

ENEMY LOSES 45,000 MEN TAKEN PRISONER

Compelled to Surrender or Attempt to Swim Flooded Stream.

ABANDONS STORES AND GUNS

No Sign Yet of Intention to Renew Offensive in Mountain Sector.

The defeat of the Austrian armies on the western bank of the Piave River is complete. Admission is made by the Austrian War Office that the troops of Emperor Charles have been forced to evacuate the Montello, over which they had hoped to press their way and gain the Venetian plains, and "some sectors" of the positions they attained last week on the bank of the river between the plateau and the point where the stream empties into the Adriatic. Bad weather and the rising of the Piave under the heavy rainfalls are assigned as the reasons for the withdrawal of the Austrians. But "the impetuous attack of the Italian" brought about the failure of an operation which was started with the intention of crushing the armies of General Diaz and forcing the Italians, like the Russians, to accept a Teutonic allied peace.

All along the river the Italians have pressed back the invaders of their territory until only small units remain on the western bank, and across the stream King Victor Emmanuel's men are keeping well on the heels of the retreating enemy, who is fleeing in disorder. Again the cavalry has been thrown into the fighting, and is sorely harassing the enemy, while machine guns from the ground and from aircraft, some of the latter operated by American aviators, are working havoc among the fleeing Austrian columns.

The losses to the army are described as enormous, both in men killed, wounded or made prisoner. An official statement from Rome to the Italian embassy in Washington asserts that the Austrians have lost 45,000 men in prisoners alone. The Italian War Office communication mentions only 4,000 Austrians as having been captured, but it is probable that this communication antedated that sent to the embassy, and that the captives in the hands of the Italians greatly exceed this figure.

MOST OF REMAINING BRIDGES ARE DESTROYED

The probability that this is true is enhanced by the fact that the river was swollen out of bounds, and most of the bridges that had not been carried away by the freshet had been shot to pieces by the Italian guns, compelling the enemy either to surrender or take his chances of being able to swim the turbulent stream.

So hurried was the retrograde movement of the Austrians at some points that they did not take time even to attempt to save their guns and stores, great quantities of supplies along the front behind the lines from the Swiss border to the upper reaches of the Piave.

As yet there has been no sign that the enemy purposes again to renew an early date another offensive in the mountain region, notwithstanding the fact that reports emanating from Switzerland have said that he was bringing up large reinforcements and great quantities of supplies along the front behind the lines from the Swiss border to the upper reaches of the Piave.

LOYD GEORGE EXPECTS ANOTHER OFFENSIVE

That another offensive is expected—and at any moment—has been made known by David Lloyd George, the British Premier, to the House of Commons. Where it is to come was not stated, but it was asserted that on the blow the issue of the campaign might depend. Hopefulness was expressed in the statement that the entente allies never felt better prepared to meet it.

Enough Americans have arrived to satisfy the allies and to disappoint and ultimately defeat our foes," the Premier said.

On the front in France and Flanders the operations continue of a minor character. The Italians again have defeated the Germans near Bligny, in the Marne sector, inflicting heavy casualties on them, and taking a number of prisoners.

In the same region the Americans at last have succeeded in clearing the Belleau wood, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, of the Germans, who had been clinging stubbornly to positions which were regarded as almost impregnable. Prisoners were taken and five machine guns were captured by the Americans.

The German official communication asserts that trenches near Badonviller, occupied by French and American troops, have been invaded by the Ger-